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Book Review

The Wildlife Techniques Manual, Eighth Edition

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Keywords. Capture techniques, climate change, conservation genetics, experimental design, population estimation, telemetry, unmanned aerial vehicle, urban wildlife management, vegetation analysis, wildlife damage management

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The 8th edition of *The Wildlife Techniques Manual* (Fig. 1) is a welcome sight in today's information hungry world. Since 1960, The Wildlife Society has produced several editions of techniques manuals that started off fairly modest, but now, in 2020, have grown into a monstrous, two-volume set (Fig. 2).

The chapters in the new manual are divided into two major categories: Research (Volume 1) and Management (Volume 2). The research volume is sub-divided into several sections, including Design and Analytical Techniques (7 chapters), Identification and Marking Techniques (4 chapters), Measuring Animal Abundance (7 chapters), Measuring Wildlife Habitat (4 chapters), and Research on Individual Animals (3 chapters). The management volume is divided into three sections: Management Perspectives (6 chapters), Managing Landscapes for Wildlife (12 chapters), and Managing Wildlife Populations (7 chapters). See the **Appendix** for a complete list of chapter titles and authors.

The 7th edition, which I reviewed in 2012 (Clark 2012), was the first time that the manual was published as a two volume set. The 8th edition continues this trend, but adds several new chapters; the 7th edition only had 37 chapters and the new edition has now grown to 50 chapters. As I



Fig. 1. *The Wildlife Techniques Manual*, 2 Volumes. Editor, Silvy NJ. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. 8th Edition, published 28 July 2020.

Trim Size: 8.5" × 11" | 1400 pages | Illustrations: 260 halftones, 165 line drawings | ISBN: 9781421436692 | Hardcover: US \$174.95. *Photo by Howard Clark.*

Aviation Administration's (FAA) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) licensing and flight regulations. Safety is

predicted in 2012, the 8th edition reflects new challenges and research frontiers as wildlife managers and biologists invent new ways to study wildlife questions.

One of the most exciting and innovative approaches is explored in chapter 17: *Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in Wildlife Ecology* (Rosario et al. 2020). The use of unmanned "drones" has exploded on the wildlife scene over the past few years. Drones are useful in capturing data on research subjects difficult to access via foot or vehicle. But one major caveat in using these drones is the Federal

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paramount when using drones and it is imperative that when using drones, wildlife managers and researchers understand the latest laws, directives, and policies. With a high level of FAA regulation understanding, better conservation of biological resources will result as well as an enriched research deliverable. The chapter covers several other topics, including types of UAV platforms and considerations, data management and analysis, UAVs in wildlife ecological research, and UAV safety. I was pleased to see a chapter on drones added to the 8th



Fig. 2. *The Wildlife Techniques Manual* (8th edition, 2 volumes) compared to the slender 1st edition published 60 years earlier (Mosby 1960), which has 17 chapters. *Photo by Howard Clark.*

edition and I am sure as drone technology improves a chapter on UAVs continue to appear in future editions.

The final chapter, Chapter 50, Managing Wildlife in a Changing Climate (Inkley and Stein 2020), really binds all the others together. Although climate change (formerly known as "global warming") has been on the scientific radar for decades (e.g., Chamberlin 1899) only now has a chapter in the manual been devoted to it. All of the research techniques and management philosophies discussed at length in The Wildlife Techniques Manual will be conducted under the auspices of global climate change. The trends of increased change in global temperatures (Fig. 3) have a significant effect on the global landscape and the wildlife species that occupy it. Research conducted from now on will no doubt have climate change as a factor, or at least something running in the background driving evolution and environmental adaptation. Chapter 50 provides an excellent overview and summary of the effects of climate change on wildlife. As the authors state on page 443, "The scientific record conclusively demonstrates that impacts of climate change on wildlife are not just a concern for the distant future, but already are happening." Climate effects are physically visible, such as the 17 of the 18 hottest years in the 136-year record have all occurred since 2001. We are witnessing catastrophic wildfires, hurricanes, droughts, and other extreme (but increasingly frequent) weather events. As noted in recent news media, the droughts in the western USA have driven beetle-kills of trees in western coniferous forests, which exacerbate the wildfire season. The "cause and effect" and interconnectedness of global climate change and landscape impacts are alarming.

In addition, Chapter 50 covers climate change basics, such as climate versus weather, climate models, scenarios of greenhouse gas concentrations, and best practices for the use of climate projections. An important section of the chapter covers abiotic and physical climate impacts, with discussions on elevated carbon dioxide levels, temperature changes, precipitation changes, intensified hurricanes and storms, snow cover changes, permafrost melting, declines in ice cover and glaciers, sea-level rise, ocean temperature increases, and ocean acidification. These sections paint a bleak picture, but subsequent sections provide approaches to mitigate the pending deleterious trends. The authors explore four overarching principles for effective climate adaptation:

- 1. Act with intentionality; link actions to climate impacts.
- 2. Manage for change, not just persistence.
- 3. Reconsider goals, not just strategies.
- 4. Integrate adaptation into existing work.

There are various things that we can do to respond to climate change, such as developments in wind energy and biofuel, changes in agricultural practices, shifting human population centers and infrastructure, and coastal armoring.



Fig. 3. Global temperature trends 1880–2017. Global mean estimates based on land and ocean data. https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs/. *Graphic in the Public Domain*.

Amphib. Reptile Conserv.

September 2020 | Volume 14 | Number 3 | e255

Chapter 50 is key in understanding global climate change and how we, as a species, can address and mitigate it. The authors state on page 468, "The future of our wildlife depends on wildlife professionals incorporating climate considerations into all aspects of their work."

Overall, *The Wildlife Techniques Manual* is a critically important tool in the continued management and conservation of wildlife and landscape habitats. I encourage biologists and wildlife managers to field test the recommendations and guidance provided by the many authors who contributed to these monumental volumes. By working together, and using sound science, we may be able to create a sustainable global community on every level, launching us into a future of hope.

Acknowledgments.—I thank C.J. Randel and N.J. Silvy for allowing me to be a voice and participate in this extraordinary work. I am also incredibly grateful for the Johns Hopkins University Press production team and their collaboration effort with The Wildlife Society.

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Appendix. The Wildlife Techniques Manual (8th edition, 2 volumes) list of chapters and authors.

		-
Volume 1. R	esearch	
List of Contra	ibutors	
Preface		
Acknowledgn	nents	
Design and A	Analytical Techniques	
Chapter 1	Research and Experimental Design	EO Garton, JL Aycrigg, C Conway, and JS Horne
Chapter 2	Management and Analysis of Wildlife Ecology Data	BA Collier and TW Schwertner
	Capturing and Handling Techniques	
Chapter 3	Capturing and Handling Wild Animals	NJ Silvy, RR Lopez, and TA Catanach
Chapter 4	Chemical Immobilization of Wildlife	ML Drew
Chapter 5	Use of Dogs in Wildlife Research and Management	DK Dahlgren, RD Elmore, DA (Smith) Woollett, A Hurt, JK Young, D Kinka, EB Arnett, D Baines, and JW Connelly
Chapter 6	Identifying and Handling Contaminant-Related Wildlife Mortality/ Morbidity	SR Sheffield, JP Sullivan, and EF Hill
Chapter 7	Wildlife Health and Disease Surveillance, Investigation, and Management	MJ Peterson and PJ Ferro
Identificatio	on and Marking Techniques	
Chapter 8	Criteria for Sex and Age of Birds and Mammals	EK Lyons, MA Schroeder, and LA Robb
Chapter 9	Identification of Animals from Field Signs	JM Tomeček and J Evans
Chapter 10	Techniques of Marking Wildlife	NI Silvar BR Lonez and MI Peterson

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Measuring Animal Abundance

- Chapter 13 Use of Remote Cameras in Wildlife Ecology
- Chapter 14 Population Analysis in Wildlife Ecology
- Chapter 15 Use of Bioacoustics Monitoring Systems in Wildlife Research
- Chapter 16 Tracking Wildlife with Radar Techniques
- Chapter 17 Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in Wildlife Ecology

Chapter 18 Invertebrate Sampling Methods for Use in Wildlife Research

NJ Silvy and TA Catanach

BL Pierce, RR Lopez, and NJ Silvy

ID Parker, RR Lopez, and SL Locke

DH Johnson and SJ Dinsmore

JM Szewczak and ML Morrison

TA Catanach and NJ Silvy

RG Rosario, MK Clayton, and IT Gates

TA Catanach

Clark

Appendix (continued). The Wildlife Techniques Manual (8th edition, 2 volumes) list of chapters and authors.

Measuring W	ildlife Habitat					
Chapter 19	Vegetation Sampling and Measurement	KF Higgins, KJ Jenkins, DW Uresk, LB Perkins, KC Jensen, JE Norland, RW Klaver, and DE Naugle				
Chapter 20	Techniques for Wildlife Nutritional Ecology	LA Shipley, RC Cook, and DG Hewitt				
Chapter 21	Simulation Modeling in Wildlife Research	H-H (Rose) Wang and WE Grant				
Chapter 22	Using Geospatial Technologies in Wildlife Studies	HL Perotto-Baldivieso, S Tapaneeyakul, and ZJ Pearson				
Research on Individual Animals						
Chapter 23	Animal Behavior	JR Young				
Chapter 24	Reproduction and Hormones	HM Bryan and JD Harder				
Chapter 25	Conservation Genetics and Molecular Ecology in Wildlife Management	SJ Oyler-McCance, EK Latch, and PL Leberg				
Common and S	Scientific Names of Animals and Plants					
Literature Cite	ed and a second s					
Index						
Volume 2. Ma	nagement					
List of Contrib	utors					
Acknowledgme	ents					
Management Perspectives						
Chapter 26	Strengthening Connections between Research and Management	LA Brennan, SJ Demaso, JP Sands, and MJ Schnupp				
Chapter 27	Ethics in Wildlife Science and Conservation	MJ Peterson, MN Peterson, TR Peterson, and E von Essen				
Chapter 28	Human Dimensions of Wildlife Management	SL Rodriguez and MN Peterson				
Chapter 29	Communications and Outreach	SK Jacobson, HO Brown, and BS Lowe				
Chapter 30	Conflict in Wildlife Science and Conservation	AM Feldpausch-Parker and TR Peterson				
Chapter 31	Adaptive Management in Wildlife Conservation	JF Organ, DJ Decker, SJ Riley, JE McDonald, Jr., and SP Mahoney				
Managing Landscapes for Wildlife						
Chapter 32	Forest Management for Wildlife	SW Bigelow, CG Mahan, AD Rodewald, LM Conner, and LL Smith				
Chapter 33	Managing Rangelands for Wildlife	VC Bleich, MW Oehler, and JG Kie				
Chapter 34	Managing Inland Wetlands for Wildlife	MK Laubhan, SL King, and LH Fredrickson				
Chapter 35	Management of Coastal Wetlands for Wildlife	JA Nyman, C Elphick, and G Shriver				
Chapter 36	Managing Farmlands for Wildlife	RE Warner, JW Walk, and JR Herkert				
Chapter 37	Management and Research of Wildlife in Urban Environments	RA McCleery, CE Moorman, MC Wallace, and D Drake				
Chapter 38	Managing Surface Disturbed Lands for Wildlife	TA Catanach and NJ Silvy				
Chapter 39	Managing Disturbances to Wildlife and Habitats	CJ Parent, F Hernandez, and A Bruno				
Chapter 40	Managing State Lands for Wildlife	TJ Ryder and JF Organ				
Chapter 41	Managing Federal Lands for Wildlife	B Beard, RP Bixler, T Darden, B Huffaker, M Madison, and JG Van Ness				
Chapter 42	Managing North American Indigenous Peoples' Wildlife Resources	H Stricker, PM Schmidt, J Gilbert, J Dau, DL Doan-Crider, S Hoagland, MT Kohl, CA Perez, LJ Van Daele, MB Van Daele, and D Dupont				
Chapter 43	The Role of Nongovernment Organizations in Wildlife Management	HA Mathewson, JJ Giocomo, and SP Riley				

Managing Wildlife Populations

Chapter 44 Harvest Management

- Chapter 45 Identification and Management of Wildlife Damage
- Chapter 46 Managing Terrestrial Invasive Species
- Chapter 47 Ecology and Management of Small Populations
- Chapter 48 Captive Propagation and Translocation
- Chapter 49 Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitat Conservation Plans
- Chapter 50 Managing Wildlife in a Changing Climate

Common and Scientific Names of Animals and Plants

Literature Cited

Index

JW Connelly, JH Gammonley, and TW Keegan
KC Vercauteren, RA Dolbeer, AB Shiels, and EM Gese
TE Fulbright and TA Campbell
JS Horne, LS Mills, JM Scott, KM Strickler, and SA Temple
D Drake and SA Temple
CJ Randel, III, HO Clark, Jr., DP Newman, and TP Dixon

DB Inkley and BA Stein

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